

Undescribed Crane-Flies from Argentina (Tipulidae, Diptera)—Part II.

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This paper is a continuation of the first part under this title (ENTOMOLOGICAL NEWS, vol. xxxi, pp. 215-221, 1920). The material herein considered was sent to me by my friend, Señor Charles Bruch, and is based principally on specimens sent him by Engineer Weiser, collected in the Puna Region of the Province of Jujuy. The types are preserved in the writer's collection.

Geranomyia subserotina sp. n.

Allied to *G. serotina*; mesonotal praescutum reddish grey with three narrow longitudinal stripes, the median one black, the lateral stripes dark reddish brown, these latter continued caudad onto the scutal lobes; femora brownish testaceous, the tips more yellowish, before the tips with an indistinct brownish ring; wings yellowish white with a sparse brown pattern; *Sc* short.

♂. Length (excluding the rostrum) about 8 mm.; wing 8 mm.; rostrum alone, about 3.8—4 mm. Rostrum moderately elongated, black; palpi black. Antennae black, the flagellar segments rounded oval. Head yellowish gray; a pale silvery line extending from the front to the occiput; two narrow brownish black lines extending from the posterior margin of the eyes to the occiput, subequal in width to the pale line enclosed; these black lines are sometimes nearly obsolete.

Mesonotal praescutum reddish grey with three narrow longitudinal stripes, the median stripe broader and more deeply colored, black; lateral stripes dark reddish brown, very narrow anteriorly, posteriorly extending slightly beyond the level of the median stripe; scutum heavily light grey pruinose; scutellum brown, the posterior margin indistinctly yellowish; postnotum light brown, sparsely pruinose. Pleura reddish gray pruinose, the dorsal sclerites a little darker. Halteres obscure yellow, the knobs brown.

Legs with the coxae and trochanters yellowish testaceous; femora brownish testaceous, before the more yellowish tips with an indistinct, subterminal, light brown ring; remainder of the legs brown, gradually passing into black on the tarsi.

Wings with a faint yellowish white tinge; stigma small, brown; small brown seams as follows: on the supernumerary crossvein in cell *Sc*; origin of *Rs*; tip of *Sc*; along the cord and outer end of cell 1st *M2*; veins yellowish. Venation: *Sc* rather short, extending to about opposite one fourth the length of *Rs*, *Sc2* at the tip of *Sc1*; *Rs* long, arcuated at origin; *r* at tip of *R1* and at about one-third the length of *R2+3*; basal deflection of *R4+5* arcuated; cell 1st *M2*

closed, about as long as vein *M*3 beyond it; basal deflection of *Cu*1 beyond the fork of *M*, equal to or longer than *Cu*2 alone.

Abdominal tergites dark brown; sternites paler; hypopygium obscure reddish yellow.

Holotype: ♂, Ciudad, Province of Jujuy, May 23, 1920 (V. Weiser). *Paratopotypes*: 2 ♂'s, May 22-23, 1920.

Geranomyia subscrotina is closely related to *G. serotina* Alex. (Argentina; Sierra Córdoba) from which it is readily told by the different coloration of the mesonotum (there being three distinct dark stripes) and the much shorter subcosta.

Gonomyia (Gonomyella) maesta sp. n.

Antennae dark brown; mesonotum black, grayish brown pruinose; pleura with a conspicuous whitish yellow longitudinal stripe; wings with a brownish tinge; *Sc* moderately long; male hypopygium with three pleural appendages, the longest of which is slender, near mid-length dilated into a collar-like structure, one side of which is slightly produced into a spine; penis-guard with the apex simple.

♂. Length about 4.5 mm.; wing 5.2 mm. ♀. Length about 5.5 mm.; wing 5.4 mm.

Rostrum and palpi dark brown. Antennae dark brown with a sparse yellowish pubescence; flagellar segments in the male cylindrical, in the female oval. Head gray.

Pronotum dark gray pruinose, the scutellum obscure yellow. Mesonotum black, sparsely grayish brown pruinose; pseudosutural foveae conspicuous, elongate, shiny black. Pleura black, sparsely gray pruinose; a conspicuous obscure whitish yellow longitudinal stripe extending from behind the fore coxae to near the hind coxae; a pale yellow spot on the mesepimeron in front of the base of the halteres. Halteres brown.

Legs with the coxae blackish, paler apically; trochanters dark brown; remainder of the legs brownish black, the bases of the femora paler.

Wings with a strong brownish tinge; stigma oval, darker brown; veins almost black. Venation: *Sc* moderately long, *Sc*1 ending about opposite midlength of *Rs*; *Rs* long, gently arcuated; *R*2+3 shorter than *R*2; *r* obliterated or approximately so; basal deflection of *R*4+5 longer than *r-m*; basal deflection of *Cu*1 at the fork of *M*.

Abdomen dark brownish black. Male hypopygium with the outer lateral angle produced into a short spine; three pleural appendages, the longest a cylindrical chitinized rod, the basal half stout, at about mid-length dilated into an irregular collar, the lower angle produced into a sharp spine, the face of which is setigerous; the distal half of this appendage is slender; intermediate appendage fleshy, the surface covered with numerous short sensory setae; outer appendage slightly curved, gradually narrowed to the subacute blackened apex. Penis-guard with the tip simple.

Holotype: ♂, Ciudad, Province of Jujuy, May 22, 1920 (V. Weiser). *Allotopotype*: ♀, May 23, 1920.

Gonomyia (Gonomyia) illicis sp. n.

Antennae black, the scape orange; thoracic pleura yellow with a narrow dark brown longitudinal stripe; halteres long, brown; wings tinged with gray; *Sc* very short, cell 1st *M2* open, basal deflection of *Cu1* at the fork of *M*; abdomen dark brown, the sternites yellow; male hypopygium with two pleural appendages; gonapophyses elongate, needle-like.

♂. Length about 4 mm.; wing 4.6 mm. ♀. Length about 5 mm.; wing 5.8 mm.

Rostrum and palpi dark brown. Antennae with the scape orange; flagellum dark brownish black. Head obscure yellow, the vertex marked with darker.

Pronotum light sulphur yellow, darker laterally. Mesonotum brown, the lateral margins of the praescutum and scutum more yellowish; scutellum light brown, the caudal margin narrowly yellowish; postnotum brown medially, the lateral margins of the median sclerite and all of the lateral sclerites yellow. In the female ascribed to this species the postnotum is yellow except posteriorly. Pleura yellow, more obscure ventrally; a narrow dark brown longitudinal stripe extending from the lateral margins of the pronotum above the fore coxae, through the base of the halteres to the abdomen; sternites dark brown. Halteres relatively long and slender, brown.

Legs with the coxae yellowish flesh color; trochanters yellowish testaceous; remainder of the legs light brown.

Wings faintly grayish; stigma slightly darker, grayish brown; veins dark brown. Venation: *Sc* short, *Sc1* ending far before the origin of *Rs*, the distance being about two-thirds the length of *Rs*; *Rs* arcuated; *R2+3* long, strongly arcuated, about twice *R2* but shorter than *Rs*; basal deflection of *R4+5* short; cell 1st *M2* open; basal deflection of *Cu1* at the fork of *M*. In the female, cell 1st *M2* is closed in both wings.

Abdominal tergites dark brown; sternites and the hypopygium obscure yellow. Male hypopygium with the pleurites stout, the outer lateral angle produced caudad into a slender, fleshy setigerous lobe; pleural appendages two in number, one fleshy, the tip narrowly chitinized and flattened into a small beak; a row of about twenty stout setae along its face; the other appendage is fleshy, but at about two-thirds the length there is borne a stout chitinized spine that is about as long as the fleshy apex beyond it; the fleshy parts on the outer half of the appendage are provided with abundant long bristles. Penis-guard long and slender, the apex slightly bifid; gonapophyses two, subtending the penis-guard, these very long and slender, needle-like, the tips acute, not attaining the ends of the guard.

Holotype: ♂, Ciudad, Province of Jujuy, May 22, 1920 (V. Weiser). *Allotopotype*: ♀. *Paratopotype*: ♂, May 25, 1920.

Gonomyia illicis is related to *G. jejuna* Alex. (Peru) but differs in the structure of the male hypopygium.

***Gonomyia (Leiponeura) trispinosa* sp. n.**

Allied to *G. cinerea*; male hypopygium with three pleural appendages, each of which bears a chitinized spine.

♂. Length about 3.5 mm.; wing 4.3 mm. Belongs to the *cinerea* group; allied to *G. helophila* and other species.

Head broken. Mesonotum clove-brown. Pleura brown, the dorso-pleural region yellowish; a narrow yellowish white longitudinal stripe passing below the root of the halteres to the base of the abdomen, this pale line bordered on either side by a dark brown margin. Halteres short, brown.

Legs with the coxae and trochanters testaceous yellow; fore and middle legs broken; hind femora obscure yellow, before the tips with a narrow brown subterminal ring; tibiae light yellow, conspicuously tipped with black; metatarsi brown, the distal half and the remainder of the tarsi black.

Wings with a grayish yellow tinge, the costal and subcostal regions paler yellow; stigma indistinctly pale brown; veins brown, the cross-veins and deflections comprising the cord darker brown. Venation: *Sc* short, *Sc1* ending far before the origin of *Rs*, the distance being greater than *Rs* alone; *Sc2* a short distance from the tip of *Sc1*; *Rs* comparatively short, strongly arcuated at origin; inner ends of cells *R3*, *R5* and *1st M2* in alignment; cell *2nd M2* a little longer than its petiole; basal deflection of *Cu1* at the fork of *M*.

Abdominal tergites dark brown, the posterior margins of the segments broadly but obscurely yellowish; sternites more yellowish. Male hypopygium with the pleurites rather stout; three pleural appendages, each of which bears a sharp blackened spine; ventral appendage longest, produced caudad as a flattened, ribbon-like blade, the tip narrowly darkened, obtuse; near the base of this lobe on the proximal face a short but acute slightly curved black spine; intermediate appendage a short, slightly curved black spine of approximately the same shape and size as the one just described; dorsal pleural appendage a fleshy lobe whose caudal angle is produced into a very long, strong, chitinized hook that is several times larger than either of the two spines just described; the blackened apex of this hook is bent almost at a right angle to the base; the base of the appendage bears several powerful setae. Gonapophyses and penis-guard elongate but of simple structure as in this group of species.

Holotype: ♂, Ciudad, Province of Jujuy, May 22, 1920 (V. Weiser).

Brachypremna subsimilis sp. n.

Related to *B. similis*; mesonotal praescutum obscure yellow with four distinct brown stripes, the outer ones curved strongly laterad to the margin of the sclerite; abdominal sternites each with a linear dark brown median mark that covers approximately one-half of the length of each segment.

♂. Length 16 mm.; wing 22 mm. Closely related to *B. similis* Will. (Mexico to Panama), differing as follows:

Frontal prolongation of the head tumid, light yellow above, brown laterally; mouthparts dark brown; basal segment of the palpus dark brown, the other segments broken.

Pronotum pale brownish yellow with four darker brown spots. Mesonotal praescutum obscure yellow with four distinct stripes; the intermediate pair dark brown behind, more reddish anteriorly, the extreme cephalic ends of each more shiny and with a small dark brown spot; lateral stripes bent outward almost at a right angle, enclosing a circular area of the ground-color between it and the transverse suture; postnotum with the pale sublateral stripes approximately as wide as the fusiform median stripe.

The coloration of the legs is practically identical in the two species, but the tibiae in the present species are paler and the feet somewhat more yellowish.

The wings are likewise almost identical but here the stigma is paler and *Rs* less strongly angulated at its origin.

Abdomen dark brown, the lateral margins of the segments yellowish, very broad on segment one and the base of segment two; sternites obscure yellow with a linear dark brown dash on each, these much longer and more conspicuous than in *B. similis*, occupying about one-half the length of the segments, on sternites six and seven much longer, occupying almost all of the sclerite.

Holotype: ♂, San Roque, Corrientes, February, 1920 (Señor Juan Bosq).

The Bee-genus *Ancylosceles* Haliday (Hym.).

By T. D. A. COCKERELL

Much confusion has arisen through the misinterpretation of the Anthophorid genus *Ancylosceles*, usually written *Ancyloscelis*. It was first published with a described species by Haliday, but his *A. ursinus* was so imperfectly defined that it was impossible to place it with certainty. I have found Haliday's unique type in the British Museum, and it represents a genus which includes *Ancyloscelis turmalis* Vachal, 1904, and such species as *armata* Smith, recently referred to *Leptergatis*. *Leptergatis halictoides* Holmberg, represented by five speci-